

"A Liquid Pumping System"

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to liquid flows and, in particular, liquid flows at relatively slow speeds within relatively small bores such as those of microchannel structures or microcapillaries. The invention further relates to a liquid outlet link assembly for such
10 liquid flows and to a microchannel structure assembly for microfluidic systems.

Background of the Invention

In recent years, microminiaturized fluidic systems are used extensively in analytical
15 chemistry, drug discovery and life sciences. Microchannel structures of 20-100 μm in cross section are used in chemistry to achieve fast speed electrophoretic separation for chromatography. These structures, often referred to as bioelectronic chips or bio chips, could offer a convenient method of isolating, lysing, and detecting of micro-organisms in complex samples and could have applications in
20 drug discovery, genetic testing and separation sciences (e.g. capillary electrophoresis).

For chemistry and drug discovery microfluidic reactors, microchannel structures and microcomponents present the possibility of decreasing the time of
25 technological processes by integrating several units in relatively small areas. This could facilitate the execution of a number of reactions in parallel and increase efficiency in high throughput screening and combinatorial analysis. Overall, sample volumes within microcomponents are in the microlitres range, which can save considerably on the amounts of reagents per reaction. For successful control of
30 microreactors, efficient detection and separation of chemical specimens, it is absolutely necessary to provide fluid delivery at the low flow rates.

In the area of life sciences, the study and manipulation of single biological cells on microfluidic structures could potentially enable considerable experimental progress

Manipulation of cells is becoming important for clinical diagnostics and genetic measurements. Lysing of cells, cell-cell interaction, interaction and manipulation of a single cells is now possible and it is more efficient using microchannel structures. It is expected that integrated analytical systems will allow genetic measurements and drug screening at the single cell level.

In these wide areas of application of microstructures, pumping systems play a significant role. Delivering required solutions to the sites of reaction, mixing different fluids, creating gradients of concentration of the reagents, controlling the positions of biological samples, transporting and manipulating them are all tasks, which require a highly accurate pumping system. Despite a major effort in developing pumping systems for a microchannel structure, the problem still remains. Many conventionally used pumping systems are operating with significantly bigger volumes of fluids, therefore they cannot provide pumping accuracy or in some cases adequate pumping speed when it comes to establishing flows inside the microstructures with a microchannel diameter from 5 to 100 μm .

Description of Prior Art

Various constructions of positive displacement pumps, including syringe pumps, positive pressure infusion pumps and peristaltic pumps have been used with capillaries. These are, for example, described in US Patent Specification No. 4715786 (Wolff et al. Syringe pumps with microflow rate capabilities to provide precise and reproducible volumetric flow ranges of the order of 0.1 μl to 1 ml per minute have been described, for example, in US Patent Specification No. 5630706 (Yang) and US Patent Specification No. 5656034 (Kochersperger et al). One of the main objects of these inventions has been to deliver pulse free flow, the problem being that the pressure of the fluid inside the syringe pump changes during the stroke of the syringe pump, which stroke is usually controlled by a stepper motor. Unfortunately, such an operation results in a large pressure surge which alters the volumetric flow rate. For example, Japanese Patent Specification No. 4058074A (Nagataka et al) describes a method to reduce fluctuations of the flow in a syringe pump to provide a more stable flow rate by setting the syringe vertically and forming a gas layer between the front surface of the piston forming the syringe

pump and the liquid being pumped. This invention, however, is directed towards relatively large flow rates of the order of microlitres per minute and would be useful for drug infusion but would not be particularly suitable for microchannel structures and the like, where the flow rates are, as mentioned already, substantially less.

5

US Patent Specification No. 4137913 (Georgi) describes a method of controlling the flow rate by changing the stroke periods. U.S. Patent Specification No. 5,242,408 (Jhuboo et al) describes a method of controlling pressure inside a syringe pump by measuring the force acting on the plunger and detecting an occlusion. Unfortunately, heretofore, such syringe and positive displacement pumps are relatively inefficient at delivering fluid flow at rates of the order of nanolitres per minute, which flow rate is required to transport liquids in microchannel structures. Generally, the limitation on the flow rate is the movement accuracy of the various mechanical parts of the syringe pump such as the stepper motor, plunger, valves, and so on. However, syringe pumps used in high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) have achieved volumetric flow rates as low as 0.1 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$. A typical example of this is described in US Patent Specification No. 5630706 (Yang). However, for commercially available syringe pumps, the linear displacement of the piston or plunger would be several micrometers per step of the motor controlling the pump. Thus, general sealing surface wear makes it impossible to achieve accuracy for shorter displacements.

A further disadvantage of the syringe pump when used for pumping fluids in microchannel structures, is that it cannot deliver a sufficiently low pumping speed for many applications of the structures.

25

Typically, a syringe pump would dispense 0.6 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$ for one step of the motor which then has to be delivered into a microchannel structure possibly having a cross sectional diameter of the order of 40 μm which translates into 1.9 mm/sec. through the microchannel structure which is much too fast for the observation of biological specimens, detection of proteins, single cells and the creation of low gradients of reagents, which is required in many microfluidic applications. Indeed, one can readily appreciate that at this speed, visual observation is difficult and further would not allow for the manipulation or sensing of biological samples. Thus,

30

heretofore, positive displacements pumps and in particular, syringe pumps, while very attractive for their simplicity, have not as of yet been useful for these applications.

5 Electrokinetic pumps have been proposed for such pumping operations. Pumps based on electroosmotic phenomena have been described in US Patent Specification No. 3923426 (Theeuwes et al) and US Patent Specification No. 5779868 (Wallace Parce et al). When a buffer is placed inside a capillary, the inner surface of the capillary acquires a charge. This is due to the ionisation of the wall or
10 adsorption of ions from the buffer. In the case of silicate glass, the surface silanol groups (Si-OH) are ionised to silanoate groups (Si-O⁻). These negatively charged groups attract positively charged cations from the buffer, which form an inner layer of cations at the capillary wall. These cations are not in sufficient density to neutralize all the negative charges, therefore a second layer of cations forms. The
15 inner layer of cations, strongly held by the silanoate groups, forms a fixed layer. The second layer of cations is less strongly held because it is further away from the negative charges, therefore it forms a mobile layer. When an electric field is applied, the mobile layer is pulled toward the cathode. Since ions are in solution, they drag the whole buffer solution with them and cause electroosmotic flow. The distribution
20 of charges due to the formation of charged layers create a potential termed the zeta potential.

This method, originally used for capillary electrophoresis, is recently being used for fluid transport in microstructures and for high speed chromatography in microfluidic
25 chips. However, it still has a number of disadvantages.

The distribution of charges and formation of layers depends on the initial charge of the inner surface of the capillary, which is different for various materials and solutions used. Moreover, it can be reliant on the pH history of the capillary. This makes the
30 control of the zeta potential and therefore electroosmotic flow control a complicated task. The prior art evidences a number of ways to treat the capillary in order to achieve a reproducible flow rate. They indicate that coating the microcapillary with a monomolecular layer of non-cross-linked polyacrylamide can derivatize inner surfaces of a capillary. This coating enhances the osmotic effect and suppresses

adsorption of solutes on the walls of the capillary. Others have taught that altering the buffer pH, the concentration of the buffer, the addition of surface-active components, such as surfactants, glycerol, etc. or adding various organic modifiers to the buffer solution may alter electroosmotic flow. In some cases this alteration can cause a reverse of electroosmotic flow or its complete cancellation.

Transport of particles in electroosmotic pumping systems is also difficult, due to the fact that during transport they can acquire an electrical charge and can be moved by the electric field, which in some cases causes flow to reverse.

According to the theory, the mobile layer drags the fluid. As a result electroosmotic flow has a relatively flat flow profile i.e. the flow velocity is rather uniform across the capillary. When a static pressure is opposed to the electroosmotic flow, the resulting flow can produce a turbulence, which doesn't allow controllable mixing of fluids and biological samples and decreases speed of electroosmotic flow.

For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4908112 (Pace et al) suggests the use of electro-osmotic pumps to move fluids through channels less than 100 microns in diameter. A plurality of electrodes was incorporated in the channels, which were etched into a silicon wafer. An electric field of about 250 volts/cm was required to move the fluid to be tested along the channel. However, when the channel is long, a large voltage needs to be applied to it, which may be impractical for highly integrated structures. This US patent specification suggests that the electrodes be staggered to overcome this problem, so that only small voltages could be applied to a plurality of electrodes. However, this requires careful placement and alignment of a plurality of electrodes along the channel.

Electrohydrodynamic (EHD) pumping of fluids is also known and may be applied to small capillary channels. The principle of pumping here is different from electroosmosis. When a voltage is applied, electrodes in contact with the fluid transfer charge to or from the fluid, such that fluid flow occurs in the direction from the charging electrode to the oppositely charged electrode. Electrohydrodynamic (EHD) pumps can be used for pumping resistive fluids such as organic solvents. U.S. Pat. No. US5632876 (Zanzucchi Peter John et al) describes the use of both

electroosmotic and electrohydrodynamic fluid movement method to establish flow in microcapillaries for polar and non-polar fluids.

One of common problems that is usually encountered in these two types of fluid pumping system is the appearance of gas bubbles, which are easily obtained during pumping as a result of electrolysis. They normally interfere with particle transport, blocking microstructures; requiring additional pressure difference to transport them. Pumping of fluids by pumps based on electroosmosis and electrohydrodynamic phenomena relies on the electrical contact throughout the fluid, which disappears in the presence of bubbles rendering pumping by these methods difficult.

Another method of fluid transport in a microfluidic structure is by mechanical micropumps and valves incorporated within the structure such as described in US Patent Specification Nos. 5224843 (Van Lintel), 5759014 (Van Lintel) and 5171132 (Miyazaki et al).

As described in US Patent Specification No. 5759014 (Van Lintel), the operation of these pumps is greatly influenced by the compressibility of the fluid and the presence of an air bubble inside the pumping chamber. The pumping speed decreases in the presence of a significant air bubble, sometimes even reducing to zero. Procedures of priming these pumps is complicated and requires a vacuum pump or special injection devices, to prevent appearance of bubbles in the micropumps main pumping chamber. Therefore, it is also impractical to use micropumps as a part of disposable microfluidic biochips.

Another method of pumping fluids in microchannel systems is based on centrifugal force caused by rotation of the microchannel structures at desired speed. In a most common embodiment, the microchannel structure is a disk in a format similar to that of a CD platform. The fluid in this case flows from the centre of rotation to the periphery. Due to opposing surface tension and centrifugal forces at the interface between the fluid medium and air, it is possible to implement an rpm-dependent valves and switches. Therefore this method provides a way to facilitate sequential reactions on chip platform. In US. Patent Specification No 6063589 (Kellogg Gregory et al), the microsystem platforms are described as having microfluidics components,

resistive heating elements, temperature sensing elements, mixing structures, capillary and sacrificial valves, as well as methods for using these microsystem platforms for performing biological, enzymatic, immunological and chemical assays. A rotor with a slip ring capable of transferring electrical signals to and from the microsystem platforms is also described in the invention.

While such centrifugal pumps can provide required flow rates in microfluidic systems and integrate components on a single platform, this method has a number of shortcomings. The fluids can only be transported in one direction and no reversed flow is possible. Control of the flow rate in the individual channels is not possible dynamically, but only by designing a specific geometry of the microchannel structures. Therefore mixing is only possible with predefined ratios. Replacement of one of the fluids for a fluid with a different viscosity requires a change in the design of the structure. The valves can only operate only ones when interface between fluid and air presents inside the valve. For the complicated interconnected channel geometries during the filling process air bubbles may appear in some places. This would require an additional increase in the rotation to pump them and therefore would lead to non-reliable experiments particularly in the case of sequentially executed experiments. This is opposed to pressure pumps where multiple pumps can facilitate a filling process individually for each channel, if required. When a microfluidic structure is rotated at a high speed it becomes impossible to visually observe biological samples, which is very important for a number of applications, for example for the study of cellular responses.

Despite several types of pump methods proposed for pumping fluids in the microchannel structures, there is no simple solution, which can be used in many of the applications utilizing microchannel structures. All methods have some disadvantages, which are more or less significant for different applications. For example, it's not practical to use micromachined pumps in applications of disposable biochips. Integration micromachined pumps with a disposable device would increase the cost of it. In the same example electroosmotic pumps cannot provide a great degree of reliability. It seems to be impractical when every disposable chip needs to be treated before experiment in order to successfully control electroosmotic velocity.

Objects of the Invention

The present invention is directed towards providing a pumping system and method for pumping liquids in microchannel structures to enable an accurate control of flow
5 for flow rates ranging from 100 picolitres per minute to 10 microlitres per minute. Such a system should be suitable for pumping both conductive and non-conductive liquids and in particular, for pumping liquids with different viscosities and liquids which contain particles with sizes comparable to the microchannel's diameter. Thus, such a pumping system should be suitable for delivering liquids with biological samples.

10

The invention is also directed towards providing a pumping system and method for pumping liquids which will enable accurate mixing of flows in different microchannel structures in a wide range of concentrations, and in particular to the accurate control of liquid gradients in the microchannels. Further, the invention is directed towards
15 providing a pumping system and a method for pumping liquids in microchannel structures which can be accurately controlled either by an operator or in response to some condition of the liquid such as, for example, a speed of reaction or indeed some other phenomenon.

20

Summary of the Invention

The invention provides a liquid outlet link assembly to provide a steady liquid delivery output rate below 10 μ l per minute. This liquid output rate is for delivery through a liquid outlet from a positive displacement pump. Generally, such a positive
25 displacement pump has an immediate step pumping rate which is substantially larger than the delivery rate through the liquid outlet means. Thus, the liquid outlet means has greatly reduced delivery compared to that of the positive displacement pump. The invention provides this liquid outlet link assembly which is a body with a resistance of flow therethrough substantially less than through the liquid outlet means which can be anything from a microcapillary or any such similar system. There is a
30 liquid inlet in the body of the link assembly for connection to the pump and an outlet in the body for connection to the liquid outlet means and a pressure activated expansion means in the body to create a liquid pressure at the liquid outlet to provide the desired liquid delivery flow through the liquid outlet means. Generally, the expansion

means comprises a gas bubble and more likely a bubble of air. The volume of the bubble is many multiples of the liquid dispensed in one step of the pump. There can be more than one bubble and indeed any air within the liquid link assembly assists in its operation. It is envisaged that the pressure activated expansion means, instead of
5 being a gas or air bubble, could be an elastic membrane forming part of the body member of the link assembly. It could even be that there is expandable tubing in the link assembly. As mentioned above, ideally the liquid outlet means comprises an elongate microchannel structure in which case it is important to have a liquid pressure which is sufficient to provide the necessary liquid pressure gradient between the
10 proximal end of the microchannel structure and the distal end forming the output of the microchannel structure.

Obviously, the invention provides various forms of control, either means for sensing the flow conditions to ensure that the pump operates in response to the sensed flow
15 conditions and this could be any form of optical flow monitoring. It could equally be a pressure sensing means. Further, the invention provides a pump assembly incorporating the liquid link assembly as described above. The pump can be a syringe pump and generally speaking, the volume pump for one step of the syringe pump is greater than 0.1 μl but could be of the order of 0.2 μl . It is envisaged that
20 more than one syringe pump may be provided and indeed ideally they dispense different volumes, one of the pumps dispensing a volume many multiples of that of the other pump. An electrokinetic pump can be provided and ideally such an electric pump is an electroosmotic pump or could be an electrohydrodynamic pump.

25 Further, the invention provides a microstructure assembly which has an internal bore of less than 1000 μm^2 cross-sectional area. Ideally, there is provided a positive displacement pump operating in which each step operation of the pump dispenses a volume of the order of 0.01 μl . Then again, a liquid link assembly as described above may be used.

30

It is envisaged that in any liquid link assembly, adjacent the liquid outlet link assembly, there is provided a flow balancing conduit, the cross-sectional area of the body adjacent the inlet substantially equaling the aggregate cross-sectional area of the microchannel structure and the balancing conduit. It can include a

liquid take-off means whereby the flow rates of liquid in a liquid link assembly and the liquid outlet means are substantially equal. Thus, where in a microchannel structure, you might have a flow rate normally many multiples of that required in the liquid link assembly to allow the requisite liquid to be delivered through the microchannel structure, by using this flow balancing conduit or other means, the flow rates of both will be substantially the same. For example, the liquid outlet of the body can include a recirculation pipe connected between the liquid outlet and the body of the liquid link assembly.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will be more clearly understood from the following description of some embodiments thereof, given by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a schematic view of a pumping assembly according to the invention,

Fig. 2 is a schematic view of an alternative pumping assembly,

Fig. 3 is a graph showing the results of tests carried out,

Fig. 4 is a graph showing further results of tests carried out,

Fig. 5 is a schematic layout of another assembly according to the invention,

Figs. 6(a) and (b) are layouts and sectional views of portion of a microchannel structure used in accordance with the invention,

Fig. 7 is a plan view of another microchannel structure,

Fig. 8 is a schematic layout of a still further assembly according to the invention,

Fig. 9 is a view of another system according to the invention,

Fig. 10 is a sectional view through portion of a microchannel structure used with the invention,

5 Fig. 11 is a sectional view through another microchannel structure, and

Fig. 12 is a plan view of another microchannel structure.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

10

Referring to the drawings and initially to Fig. 1, there is illustrated a positive displacement pump, indicated generally by the reference numeral 1, and a liquid outlet link assembly indicated generally by the reference numeral 10, connecting the positive displacement pump 1 with a liquid outlet means, indicated generally by the reference numeral 20. The positive displacement pump 1 is a syringe pump operated by a stepper motor 2 having a plunger 3 mounted within a syringe body 4. One incremental step of the plunger 3 is identified by the interrupted lines in Fig. 1, which displace a volume ΔV , illustrated by the cross-hatched lines before the plunger 3. The pump 1 feeds a valve 6. The valve 6 is fed by a conduit 7 from a liquid reservoir 8. The valve 6 connects the pump 1 to the liquid outlet link assembly 10.

15

The liquid outlet link assembly 10 comprises a body having a hollow interior with a resistance to flow therethrough substantially less than through the liquid outlet means 20. The body is formed by a conduit 11. The valve 6 forms a liquid inlet to the body of the link assembly for connection to the positive displacement pump 1. A liquid outlet 12 is provided in the liquid link assembly 10. A pressure activated expansion means, indicated generally by the reference numeral 13, is provided by a reservoir 14 containing an air bubble 15, which reservoir 14 is connected to the conduit 11. A pressure sensor 16 is connected to the conduit 11. The liquid outlet means 20 comprises, in this embodiment, a microchannel structure 21 having an entry port which is coincident with the liquid outlet 12 and is identified by the same reference numeral 12 and in turn feeds via a microchannel 22 an exit port 23 in conventional manner. Additional ports 24 are provided. A PC based controller 30 is connected to the stepper motor 2 and the pressure sensor 16. The resistance to flow through the hollow interior of the body of the liquid outlet link assembly, namely, through the

25

30

conduit 11, is substantially less than the delivery rate through the liquid outlet 12, that is to say, through the microchannel 22 of the microchannel structure 21. Further, as will be readily appreciated, the positive displacement pump 1, by its very nature, will have an immediate step pumping rate which is relatively substantially larger than the delivery rate through the liquid outlet means 20.

In operation, when the positive displacement pump 1 operates, there will be an immediate increase in pressure at the valve 6 which is effectively an immediate increase in pressure at the liquid inlet to the body of the link assembly 10. This increase in pressure in the conduit 11 will cause the air bubble 15 to contract and this will immediately reduce the pressure in the conduit 11 and thus at the liquid outlet 12 of the liquid link assembly 10. A steady pressure will be exerted in the liquid outlet means 20, that is to say, the microchannel structure 21. Accordingly, there will no longer be surges within the microchannel structure 21. The pressure sensor 16 and the controller 30 can be used to control the stepping motor 2 and thus the output of the positive displacement pump 1. Any additional air trapped in the link assembly 10 will similarly be compressed.

Essentially then, what the invention does is that it provides a liquid outlet link assembly which provides a steady liquid delivery output rate, usually below 10 μ l per minute, through a liquid outlet means. The delivery is from a positive displacement pump having an immediate step pumping rate which is relatively substantially larger than the delivery rate through the liquid outlet means. Effectively, the liquid outlet link assembly smoothes out the delivery from the positive displacement pump. Needless to say, any other suitable positive displacement means could be used other than a syringe pump and that similarly, other arrangements of liquid outlet means, other than microchannel structures, may be used.

Since the controller 30 is connected to both the positive displacement pump 1 and the liquid link assembly 10 via the movement of the positive displacement pump 1, the operation of the valve 6 can be controlled.

Before discussing the operation in any more detail, it is worth discussing briefly, the

method of pumping according to the present invention. Essentially, the system comprises three distinct units, namely, the positive displacement pump which operates in a series of steps, each step operation of the pump dispensing a volume somewhat of the order of 1.0 µl. This in turn feeds through what is effectively an outlet assembly having the pressure activated expansion means which in turn feeds the elongate enclosed microchannel structure. What the bubble does is that it adds expandability to the pumping system which allows accurate regulation of pressure at the liquid outlet 12. It will be appreciated that this is contrary to conventional methods where considerable efforts are taken to avoiding and removing air bubbles. One could expect that an expandable inner volume would compromise the dispensing accuracy of the pump and lead to error.

However, this is not the case. As is known, the velocity of the fluid in a circular capillary under a limitation of laminar flow is subject to Poiseuille's law,

$$v = \frac{(p_1 - p_2) * r^2}{8 * \eta * L} ,$$

where p_1 , p_2 are pressure values at the inlet and outlet of the capillary, r is the radius of the capillary, η is the viscosity of the fluid, L is the length of the capillary.

The embodiment described above uses a positive displacement pump in combination with this expandable element formed by the air bubble to produce a small pressure difference between the inlet and outlet port of the microchannel structure and therefore to establish slow movement of the fluid inside the microchannel structure. Once this pressure difference is established in each case the resulting velocity of the fluid would depend on the viscosity of the fluid and diameter and length of the microchannel structure according to PL. For example, for a capillary with a diameter of 50µm and a length of 20 cm, 5-mbar gradients will create water flow with mean velocity of about 75 µm/s.

Since, from gas state law, $pV = RT$, namely, $pV = \text{const}$, if the system is enclosed and the liquid is practically incompressible, the volume of the air bubble will

decrease by essentially the same amount ΔV . This causes an increase in pressure such that

$$p_0 * V_0 = p_N * (V_0 - \Delta V),$$

$$p_N = p_0 + \Delta p,$$

where p_N is the pressure on the air bubble after the movement of the plunger.

Thus

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p_0} = \frac{\Delta V}{V_0 - \Delta V}.$$

For example if the volume of the bubble is halved: $\Delta V = V_0/2$, the pressure will increase by a factor of two. The ratio of the initial volume of the bubble to the smallest displaced volume within the syringe pump gives the accuracy of building up the pressure at the entry port. The greater is the initial volume of the bubble the higher is the accuracy of the pressure regulation.

In practice the system is not enclosed and is connected to the microchannel structure 22, that is to say, the microcapillary or microstructure. In this case there will be a flow of liquid through the microchannel structure which will cause the volume of the bubble to gradually return to the initial state. However if the volume of the air bubble is several orders of magnitude greater than the volumetric flow rate through the microstructure multiplied by the time of the experiment, the change in the volume of the bubble will be negligible and therefore in pressure at the entry port will be constant. In the case when the flow of the liquid through the microchannel structure is causing significant change in pressure, the pressure can be corrected by displacing additional volume of fluid from the syringe pump. Alternatively, for such a case the volume of the air bubble can be increased.

30

Referring now to Fig. 2, there is shown an alternative construction of microchannel structure assembly according to the present invention, substantially similar to the microchannel structure assembly of Fig. 1, in which parts similar to those described with reference to the previous drawings are identified by the same reference

numerals. In this embodiment, the air reservoir 14 is provided with an air reservoir valve 17 and the conduit 11 has a control valve 18 adjacent the liquid outlet 12. The valves 17 and 18 are connected to the PC based controller 30.

5 To compare the ratio between the velocity of the liquid in a system without one containing an air bubble and with one containing an air bubble, initially there was no air bubble in the system, that is to say, the pressure activated expansion means was disconnected and a 100 steps of displacement were applied to the syringe plunger which corresponded to a displaced volume of 0.2 μl over a time period of 1
10 second. Under these conditions, the mean velocity of the liquid in the microchannel structure 21 having a diameter of 10 μm and a length of 20 cm was calculated as follows:-

$$v = V / St$$

15

where v = velocity, V = volume, S = area of the capillary, T = time taken.

$$v = V / St = \frac{0.2 \mu\text{l}}{\pi * (50 \mu\text{m})^2 / 4 * 1 \text{sec}} \approx 10 \text{cm/sec}$$

20

When measured with an air bubble in a microchannel structure with a diameter of 50 μm and a length of 20 cm with an air bubble of 40 μl , the velocity was 50 $\mu\text{m/sec}$. The ratio of velocity in the two systems was

25

$$R = \frac{10 \text{cm/sec}}{50 \mu\text{m/sec}} = 2000$$

30

Thus, in accordance with the present invention, it was possible to achieve a velocity of 2000 times lower and a better flow regulation than with the conventional use of a stepper motor. Obviously, if the diameter in the channel is reduced, this will increase the velocity in a conventional system. On the other hand, the velocity in the system according to the present invention will decrease according to Poiseuille's law and hence this ratio will increase. If, however, the reverse takes place, then the ratio will decrease. Similarly, should the length of the microchannel structure be increased,

this will increase the resistance and hence increase the ratio as the velocity in the microchannel structure will decrease in the system according to the present invention. If, however, the microchannel structure were to be a broad short channel, then there would be no great advantage in using a bubble of air.

5

Various calculations were carried out to find out whether there was any significant expansion in the conduit and capillary tubing joining the syringe pump and the microchannel structure which was found to be negligible and no particular significance was found from expansion of any other portion of the device.

10

The use of a bubble of air is advantageous as heretofore the removal of air has been a major aim of anybody operating in these systems. Using what effectively heretofore was something that you did not require and indeed actively tried to eliminate is advantageous. It will be appreciated that other devices for pressure control could be used. A typical example that would be immediately apparent to those skilled in the art, is any form of flexible and elastic membrane. All that is required is to choose the correct material for the membrane and the correct area of it. Also, more sophisticated expansion means and pressure release means could be provided, however, the use of a bubble of air is particularly advantageous.

15

20

Calibration of the positive displacement pump 1 and liquid link assembly 10 can be easily carried out by sealing the liquid outlet 12 by closing the liquid inlet valve 18 and the internal volume of the air bubble can be determined. By displacing different volumes of liquid from the syringe pump and reading the pressure, one can obtain a calibration curve and then using the formula (1) above, calculate the volume of air in the system. The internal volume of the bubble includes the volume of air in the liquid reservoir 8 and in the system itself. Such air may be trapped in the pump, tubing, valves, etc. There could numerous air pockets around different parts of the liquid link assembly which will not cause any difficult to the operation of the invention in contra distinction to present situations. After calibration, it is possible to adjust the volume of the air in the whole system, thus defining its expandability.

25

30

A total volume of 50 μ l of liquid was introduced into the syringe pump. The volume

of air bubble was between 40 and 120 μl . The minimum pressure that could be found at the entry of the microstructure was 0.5 to 0.1 bar, the regulation of flow rate being dependent on the parameter of the microstructure. For example, for channels of length 20 cm and diameter of 50 μm , the corresponding lowest flow rate that could be achieved was 100 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$.

Figure 3 illustrates theoretical and experimental results for the dependence and the pressure at the entry of the microchannel structure on the volume displaced by the syringe pump. This shows that any value can be reasonably well predicted. Thus, once the initial pressure and air bubble volume is known, then it is possible to find a required displacement to achieve a desired pressure at the entry port. Again, since

$$pV = \text{constant},$$

and

$$p = \frac{p_0 V_0}{V_0 - \Delta V} \quad (1)$$

where ΔV is the displaced volume, V_0 is initial volume of the bubble under atmospheric pressure, p_0 is the initial pressure, then it is possible, as can be seen, to detect clearly the displacement required.

Fig. 4 illustrates this for different volumes of air bubble. It will be seen from this that as the initial volume of the air bubble is increased, it causes a decrease in pressure at the entry port of the structure for the same displaced volume for the syringe pump. Fig. 4 shows clearly how one can determine the volume of the bubble and hence the expandability of the system by this calibration.

Essentially, proving the experimental dependence of pressure at the entry port to the liquid outlet allows one to use the theoretical equation for controlling the pressure at entry into the liquid outlet means.

$$p = \frac{p_0 V_0}{V_0 - \Delta V} \quad (9)$$

Referring to Fig. 5, there is illustrated an alternative construction of system according to the invention comprising a plurality of positive displacement pumps and associated liquid link assemblies, all connected again to the one liquid outlet means, again a microchannel structure 21. In this embodiment, not all of each of the positive displacement pumps 1 and the liquid link assemblies 10 are illustrated but they are identified by various subscript letters, as is the conduit 11 and the liquid outlets 12. Thus, it can be seen that there are a plurality of pumps 1(a) to 1(f), associated liquid link assemblies 10(a) to 10(f) including conduits 11(a) to 11(f) with liquid outlets 12(a) to 12(f) respectively feeding into the microchannel structure 21. Again, there is provided the controller 30 which now controls each of the pumps and each of the liquid link assemblies. Obviously, each of the liquid link assemblies can be set appropriately to achieved the desired accuracy of pumping which could be chosen, depending on different geometry of conduits, etc.

This arrangement allows the manipulation of various liquids in parallel. It will be appreciated that multiple laminar flows can be established inside one channel of, for example, a microchannel structure by injecting different liquids from different input ports. This can be used for studies of biological samples and their interaction and response to different chemical reagents, especially for diagnostic purposes. It will be appreciated that some of the liquids injected may be chemical reagents. One or more of the liquid streams may contain biological samples such as cells and proteins, and others, chemical reagents. Such a multiple flow arrangement can be important when simulating human blood circulation and immune system response. The chemicals pumped in the same channels with biological cells can be drugs of particular interest. For example, the mixing of fluids may be possible in this configuration.

Referring now to Figs. 6(a) and (b), there is illustrated a liquid outlet means, again identified by the reference numeral 20, in the form of a microchannel structure 21, in which parts similar to those described with reference to the previous drawings are identified by the same reference numerals, subscript letters being used to designate a multiplicity of, for example, liquid outlets 12 from various liquid link assemblies (not shown), each of which will in turn will be connected to its own

positive displacement pump, again not shown. In this embodiment, as can be seen from Fig. 6(b), in the microchannel 22 which delivers to the exit port 23, three different liquids, identified by the subscripts a, b and c which correspond to the microchannels 22a, 22b and 22c from which they were delivered into the microchannel 22. It will be appreciated that by suitable calibration of the various pumps, the various liquids can be manipulated. Thus, multiple laminar flow can be established inside the one microchannel 22 by injecting different liquids from different positive displacement pumps and associated liquid link assemblies. This can be used for studies on biological samples and their interaction and response to different chemical reagents. It will be appreciated that this would be particularly suitable, as mentioned above, for diagnostic purposes where one or more of the streams may contain biological samples such as cells and proteins and other chemical reagents. Needless to say, this can be used to check, for example, the efficacy of various drugs.

It will be appreciated that since the various positive displacement pumps can separately control the pressures at which the associated liquid link assemblies deliver the liquids through their liquid outlets and thus into the inlet of the various microchannels, it is possible to control the proportion at which several different liquids are mixed. It is known that in microfluidic structures where flow is essentially laminar, mixing can occur only by diffusion of the several reagents. Thus, any mixing that will occur, for example, in the microchannel 22 of Fig. 6(b) will occur by diffusion. It will be appreciated, therefore, that depending on the velocity of the liquids and the length of the channel 22, total mixing of the liquids by the time the exit port is reached, can be achieved.

Referring to Fig. 7, there is identified a further liquid outlet means, again provided by a microchannel structure 21, identical in all respects to the microchannel structure 21 of Fig. 6 except that the exit port 23 feeds a mixing chamber 25. Thus, in this embodiment, obviously the velocity of the liquids and the length of the microchannel 22 do not play any part in the mixing of the various liquids.

Referring now to Fig. 8, there is illustrated an assembly, most of which is identical to that illustrated in Fig. 1, in which parts similar to those described with reference

to the previous drawing, are identified by the same reference numerals. In this embodiment, the controller 30 is connected to a video camera 31, in turn connected to a microscope assembly 35 which is also connected to an excitation source 32. The microscope assembly 35 and the video camera 31 provide an optical control feedback to the controller 30. The controller 30 which is essentially a computer based feedback system can incorporate the real time video data acquired. For example, injected liquids can be stained with different epifluorescent dyes and then the boundary between streams can be defined and controlled in real time by taking fluorescent level measurements, analysing this data for different streams and controlling pressures of the corresponding liquid outlets of the liquid outlet means and thus, for example, the inlet ports of a microchannel structure. Thus, precise control of pumping can be achieved, as desired. For example, the arrangements illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 can be so arranged that the flow within the branched channels 22(a), 22(b) and 22(c) can be accurately controlled so that the multi-laminar flow is established as illustrated in Fig. 6. It will be appreciated that, depending on the pressure exerted and the flow, the boundary between the streams of liquids can be controlled very successfully by using the optical feedback.

Referring now to Fig. 9, there is illustrated an alternative construction of liquid outlet means, again a microchannel structure 21, and parts similar to those described with reference to the previous drawings are identified by the same reference numerals. In this embodiment, the two microchannels 22(a) and 22(b) are connected by a cross channel 26. The flows in the two separate microchannels 22(a) and 22(b) of the liquids, identified by the letters A and B, are controlled by their associated positive displacement pumps 1(a) and liquid link assemblies 10(a). Ideally, the liquids are stained with different fluorescent dyes. When a balanced condition is reached, there will be no flow in the cross channel 26 and therefore, either the liquid A or the liquid B will slowly diffuse through the cross channel 26 into one or other of the other channels 22(a) or 22(b).

Such a construction of microchannel 21 and the use of the system according to the present invention will allow the establishment of very small gradients of reagents which is very important for studies of cellular response and chemoattraction.

Referring now to Fig. 10, there is illustrated portion of the conduit 11 feeding, through the liquid outlet 12, a microchannel 22 of a microchannel structure 21 forming a liquid outlet means 20.

- 5 It will be appreciated that if the diameter of the conduit 11 is a factor n greater than the diameter of the microchannel 22, then the velocity in the conduit 11 will be n^2 lower than that in the microchannel 22. Thus, for example, if the velocity in the microchannel is to be of the order of 10 to 100 micrometers/sec and the ratio of diameters is 10, that is to say $n=10$, then the velocity at the liquid outlet 12 will be
- 10 of the order of 100 nanometers to 1 nanometer/sec. In many situations, this will not be of any great importance, however, if it is required to transport particles in suspensions such as biological cells, which particles in suspension have a density greater than that of the carrier liquid, then an aggregation or collection of these particles will occur at the bottom of the conduit 11 adjacent the liquid outlet 12.
- 15 This collection of particles occurs because the velocity of sinking, which can be found from considering forces applied to the cell, namely the gravitational force minus the Archimedes force minus the Stokes drag force, dominates the velocity of fluid movement. Therefore, some cells which are close to the inlet tubing wall, that is to say, the conduit 11 in the embodiments above, reach the bottom at the liquid
- 20 outlet 12 before entering the microchannel entrance. Such an accumulation of cells at the entry chamber can cause a reduction in the cell concentration inside the microchannel compared to the initial concentrations. This reduction could be significant.
- 25 Referring now to Fig. 11, there is illustrated an alternative construction of liquid outlet means, again indicated generally by the reference numeral 20, and formed from a microchannel structure 21 in which there is an additional compensation channel 27 at the liquid outlet 12. This compensation channel 27 is so arranged such that the cross sectional area of the compensation channel 27 and of the
- 30 microchannel 22 equal the cross sectional area of the conduit 11. This will then result in a homogeneous flow with equal velocity in both the inlet port to the microchannel, that is to say, the liquid outlet 12 and in the microchannel. The additional liquid can be disposed out the microchannel or can be recirculated.